

Taber Free Press

VOL. III, No. 12

TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909

\$1.50 YEARLY

H. G. Myers
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, &c.
(Successor to R. E. Wallace)
Solicitor for the Eastern Townships Bank,
TABER, ALBERTA

R. F. Brewin
ARCHITECT
McClellan's Jewelry Store,
Main St.

Dr. W. H. Lang
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR
Office Hours—11:30 to 12:30 a.m., 4 to 6 p.m.
Office over Drug Store. Also at Residence.
Residence Phone, No. 5.
Office Phone, No. 1.

Dr. William Norwood
DENTIST
Graduate of Chicago College of
Dental Surgery
Office: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

D. A. TAYLOR, M.D., C.M.,
SPECIALIST.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Stafford Block, Lethbridge, Alta.
Office hours: 9:30—12 a.m., 2—5
p.m., 7—8 p.m.

Doric Lodge, No. 31
A. F. & A. M., G. R. A.
Meets Tuesday or
before the full
moon over McKillop
Store, Railway St.
Visiting brethren
especially welcome.
J. T. STEPHENSON, W.M.
E. C. MOE, Sec'y.

TABER LODGE
No. 23
Meets every Thursday Evening in
Railway Street (over McKillop's
store) at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Brethren always welcome.
S. ERVINE, N.G.
H. P. MUNRO, T.S.

NOTICE
FARM LANDS AND ACRE LOTS
for sale by owner adjoining Taber,
water, etc. Enquire Post Office of
AARON JOHNSON.

SHIELDS
HARDWARE
STOVES AND
GRANITEWARE



Sit On Any Lumber

proposition that is not
definite. Don't buy
stuff that you don't
know all about.

Right Way to Buy

is to come down to a
yard where you are
sure of "a square deal
all around." If you
come here that's what
you'll get, as any num-
ber of people can tell
you from experience.
We don't calculate you
are going to buy lum-
ber once in your life-
time, so we treat you
in a manner that will
bring you here when-
ever you need more.

Rogers - Cunningham
Lumber Co., Ltd.

Suit Against Canada West

Justice Stuart Reserved His
Judgment

In the Supreme Court Monday
afternoon the appeal of McGarry vs.
Canada West Coal Co. was taken
up. This case is the successor to
that of Tinsley vs Canada West Coal
Co., tried before, resulting in damages
being awarded for the plaintiff total-
ing \$83,200, of which \$2,500 was
for permanent injuries received
by Joseph Tinsley in a mine accident.
The company appealed the case to
the Court of Appeal. The court con-
firmed the lesser amount of damages,
but in view of the death of Tinsley,
ordered a new trial in the case for
permanent injuries.

The evidence of the previous trial
was admitted by the court. Dr. Mc-
Nally gave the only new evidence,
which was to the effect that Tinsley
did not die of tuberculosis of the
lungs. Judgment was reserved.
W. C. Simmons for McGarry; R. P.
Wallace of Taber and L. M. John-
stone for defendants.

Farmers and High Food Prices

In any discussion that might arise
as to the condition of the tiller of
the soil, the townsmen will naturally
point to the fit prices that farm
produce brings in the city market,
prices which the working man and
his family must pay, and in all
seriousness wants to know what
the farmer can possibly desire.
—Does he want to make the people
pay more for the farm products they
consume?

Another question that agitates the
average city man is that when he
has to pay so much for his beef, pork,
butter, eggs and vegetables, why do
the farmers of the Western Provinces
not raise enough of these commodities
to feed the people of the province,
and stop the importing of food
products which the country is so well
adapted to produce it?

Unfortunately the farmer does not
bring his wares to the city man's
door and get the price the city man
has to pay. Between these two
stands a line of middlemen who all
take toll off the goods as they pass.
The toll is paid partly by the pro-
ducer and partly by the consumer,
and is frequently out of all proportion
to what they have to pay for the
necessities of life. It is marvellous
how much of the value of these
articles of production the middlemen
can manage to annex during the
short time it is in the hands.

Mr. S. Bouson, of Neepawa writing
recently to the Farmers' Advocate
mentioned the case of a farmer from
that district who shipped a carload
of potatoes to Winnipeg. A commis-
sion merchant sold the potatoes for
\$230.00, retained \$100.00 commis-
sion and sent the farmer \$130.00.

At a conference between the
British Columbia Fruit Growers and
F. W. Peters and W. B. Laidlaw
representing the C.P.R., J. A. Allcock,
of Penticton, stated that settlers were
leaving British Columbia because they
were unable to make fruit growing
pay. He claimed that there was a
hold-up on the Winnipeg market
whereby dealers and commission men,
through excessive charges, made
prices prohibitive. He stated that
the dealers in many cases were get-
ting 300 per cent profit where the grower

was getting from one to two per
cent.

The Commission appointed by the
Government of Alberta to report on
the pork packing business, after re-
viewing the topics of the commission
and the evidence taken the various
parts of the province, goes on to say:
"The evidence is that not only has
the farmer not received what he con-
siders a fair price (five cents per lb.
live weight) for his hogs, but that he
has not in very many cases been able
to receive any price at all. That is,
he is able to overstock the market;
that his energies have been entailed
on this account, and that he does
not know where to turn for a market
for what he can raise in the hog line,
even at this price, and still 75 per
cent of the meat is imported.

These are the local conditions, of
to put the matter more plainly, while
75 per cent. of the cured article is
imported, and no kick made by the
local packers, at least one-half of our
more energetic farmers have been
compelled to go out of the hog in-
dustry on account of no market at
all, and not receiving a living price
for his hogs during part of the year,
to say nothing of what could be done
by farmers who would become pro-
ducers of hogs and farm products
suitable for feeding them. This is a
serious and distinct loss to the Pro-
vince as a whole, and there should
be some remedy."

Men have come to Alberta from
the so-called hog states of the Ameri-
can Union because they want to
better themselves. They have come
from Eastern Canada for the same
purpose, and to hold them AL-
BERTA MUST SOLVE FOR THEM THE
DIFFICULTIES THEY RUN UP
AGAINST IN THEIR FORMER HOMES.

One of these is the lack
of a STABLE MARKET FOR THEIR
FARM PRODUCTS.
The above may be extreme cases,
but they clearly establish how
conditions operate to discourage pro-
duction by unremunerative prices to
the producer and curtail consumption by
prohibitive prices to the consumer.
It may easily be taken for granted
that the Neepawa farmer mentioned
by Mr. Bouson will curb his en-
thusiasm for potato culture, except-
ing in so far as his household re-
quirements are concerned, and in the
face of his experience no amount of
eloquence on the part of agricultural
professors and writers on the profits
to farmers of raising roots and veg-
etables will induce him to continue
sending potatoes to Winnipeg until
conditions of marketing farm produce
are changed.

When a man takes his wife to the
theatre he thinks it's up to him to
go out between the acts and tele-
phone home to see if the house is
still there.

Come and See

OUR
NEW STOCK
OF

CLOTHING

Just Arrived

A. Potter & Co

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters
TO MEN WHO KNOW

Crow's Nest

Forest Fires in the Valley and
Their Prevention

In the Crow's Nest Valley, in
Southern Alberta, only 33 square
miles of unburned forest are left out
of a total of 112 square miles of
possible forest area. All this area,
according to the reports of early ex-
plorers and travellers, was originally
covered by a dense forest.

Mr. H. R. MacMillan, assistant-
inspector of Dominion Forest Re-
serves, made a preliminary investiga-
tion of this district in the autumn of
1908, and has embodied the result of
his investigations in an interesting
report. In the following schedule
he summarizes the condition of the
tract:—

	Sq miles
Soil-covered, denuded area.....	65
Dead standing timber.....	34
Area covered with young growth.....	60
Unburned forest.....	33
Total.....	212

Thus, no less than 170 square
miles out of the 212 (over 84% of
the area) has been cleared by fire at
one time or another. Eighteen
square miles of the area is above
the "area first mentioned, viz., the
"soil-covered, denuded area," the
present one of the most difficult
propositions. Before railway con-
struction started this area was
covered by a heavy fir forest. Now
it is a poor gravelly prairie, unfit for
agriculture, and which is in no way pro-
ducing a crop. This is the result
of repeated burnings. The first fire
does not usually have this effect, but
"a second or third fire rarely fails to
kill all the forest reproduction (i.e.,
the young trees) to destroy the
remaining seed trees, to burn off the
upper layer of soil and leave a desolate
waste."

Of unburned forest only 33 square
miles (about 16% of the area) remain,
and these are situated in the places
that are least easy to get at, namely,
at high levels and at the heads of
valleys, and this forest is consequ-
ently least valuable. It is the
timber that is easy to get at that the
fire here, as everywhere else, has
consumed or damaged.

The hopeful aspect of the whole
case is presented by the 60 square
miles of country covered with young
growth. The land on which this
growth is found is "too high on the
hillsides and is too rough, stony and
gravelly to be fit for agriculture or
valuable for grazing." This young
stand of timber consists largely of
lodgepole pine, with a small propor-
tion of spruce and Douglas fir.
Properly protected it will in time
come to be of immense value.

The first step in forestry, here and
everywhere else, is to preserve the
forests that now exist, and so the
first thing necessary in this region is
to protect the green timber and the
young growth from the fires that
have been so disastrous in the past.
This is the first problem that is en-
gaging the attention of the Dominion
Forest Service.

Up to the present fire protection
in Canadian forests has been effected
entirely by patrol of the area to be
protected by rangers whose duty it
is to watch for fires and put them
out (and much of the value of such
a service lies in the fact that the
ranger can discover and extinguish
in its first stages a fire that, left un-
checked, might destroy many thou-
sand dollars worth of timber) and
warn travellers and campers of the
danger of carelessness in the use of
fire. This patrol will no doubt be
the basis of the system finally
adopted for this region, supplemented
probably by the use of "look-outs"
and telephones.

Any Lady Can

enjoy the luxury of a good shampoo at
home in the privacy of her boudoir if
she uses

Savoderm Soap

Its smooth cream like lather not only
soothes and cleanses the scalp but prevents
dandruff, and leaves the hair soft and glossy.
For sale by



The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.
BRICK STORE, HUGH STREET

Eastern Townships Bank.

Established 1859
CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ... \$5,250,000

NOTICE

ON and AFTER SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1909, THIS BANK will
follow the Custom of other Canadian Chartered Banks BY CLOSING
SATURDAYS AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

E. C. Moe,

MANAGER,
Taber Branch

TABER LANDS FOR SALE

In Townships 10 and 11, Range 17, West of 4, very close to the
Town of Taber in Southern Alberta:—
South E. 1 and North 1, Section 1; South E. of 4; South half and
North E. 1 of 5; all 7; West 1 of 8; all 12, 13, 17; East 1 18; all 19,
20; West half of 26; all 28, 30; East 1 of 31; all 33, 34, 35, 36; or any
quarter or half section of the above lands in Township 11, E. 17, W. of 4.

I have also the following Lands for sale in Township 10, Range 17,
West of 4: North part of Section 12 (113 acres); South W. and North
E. quarters of Section 24; all 25; West 1 of 26; North 1 of 27; South
halves of 31, 32 and 33.

Write or wire me for prices of any quarter, half or whole section of
the above lands, as I can deliver any of the above quickly.

J. J. WHITE.

38 Northwinds Road, Calgary, Alta.

"The Pioneer Merchants"

Our stock of HARDWARE is now
complete in all lines and it was al-
ways a pleasure to show "good
goods."

We have just received a very com-
plete assortment of Farmers' Forges,
Blowers, Anvils and everything that
is required in the Blacksmith's Shop.

We also handle the "Diamond A"
and "New Century" Washing Ma-
chines, both of which we guarantee
satisfaction or money refunded.

A Car of Wood Elm just in.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT
NEXT DOOR TO PALACE HOTEL

The Taber Trading Co., Ltd.

E. C. JONES

Car of Summit Lime
JUST IN

Painter, Paper Hanger, Sign-
Writer. Estimates free

All kinds of FARM MACHINERY,
TUDHOPE HUGGIES

Agent for the famous Best Vapor
Gas Light Co.

S. ERVINE

Just Arrived

LARGE SHIPMENT OF BABY CARRIAGES, AND CO-CARTS
Select early and get what you require.

all and inspect our stock of
CARPETS,
LINOLEUMS,
CURTAINS,
&c., &c.,

Before Spring Cleaning
THE TABER FURNITURE CO.

Taber Meat Market

Fresh and salt meats of all kinds
Fish in season, butter, lard and
fresh sausage, lamb and mutton

J. B. Jett & Co

NUT COAL

We are now making a splendid
grade of clean, uniform sized NUT
COAL, just the thing for domestic
use. Try a load of it and you will
use no other.

\$2.50 PER TON
AT THE MINE

Canada West Coal Co., Limited

E. N. Harding Co.

Harness, saddles, whips, robes,
blankets and everything for your
horse. Special attention given
to orders of all kinds

SEE OUR STOCK OF
LAP ROBES & HORSE BLANKETS
JUST ARRIVED.

R. A. VanOrman
CONTRACTOR, BUILDER
All work guaranteed in every way
Estimates given on all classes of
buildings.

W. BRUSH CRUBB
Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident
Reeves Traction Engines.
REAL ESTATE



DON'T TRAMP ALL OVER,
but follow the sign that leads to this
yard. It is the best place we know
of to buy lumber for a fence, hen-
coop, barn or house.

SEASONED LUMBER,
kiln-dried, the best to be had and at
lowest prices is what we offer mer-
chant, farmer or banker. Get lum-
ber here and your buildings will
stand the ravages of time, and will
be the kind you can point to and be
proud of.

Rogers-Cunningham
Lumber Co., Ltd.
J. F. GLAYSHER
Local Manager



THE LIQUOR LICENSE ORDINANCE

Application for Re-
moval of Hotel
Licenses
Application has been made by Henry Hobson for
consent to the removal of the license to occupy the
Hotel Hotel, Taber, from Lot 1 and 2, in Block 40, to Lot 1 and 2, in Block 4, Plan Taber
1369 L.
If necessary this application will be considered at
a meeting of the Board of License Commissioners
to be held at Lethbridge on Monday, May 31st, 1909,
at three o'clock p.m.
Dated at Lethbridge this 24th day of May, 1909.
S. B. WOODS,
Deputy Attorney General.

PUBLIC NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at
TABER on TUESDAY, MAY 11th, commencing
at 10 a.m.

S. B. WOODS,
Deputy Attorney General.

Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application

Subscription \$1.50 yearly, in advance

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909.

Meeting of Synod At Calgary

The Presbyterian Synod for the
province of Alberta met at Calgary
last week. There was a large at-
tendance and much business of im-
portance was transacted.

Rev. Gavin Hamilton, Cowley, was
elected to the chair and Rev. A.
Mahaffy, Calgary, was appointed
clerk.

Dr. Shearer gave an interesting
and glowing account of the Evan-
gelistic campaign in the Kootenay.
Already the spiritual and moral life
of that district has experienced a
great uplift and the work is still in
progress under the care of the Evan-
gelistic Committee. Some eight
centres in various parts of Canada
have asked that similar campaigns
be undertaken among them next
autumn and winter.

Mr. Morrison, a well-known
Y.M.C.A. secretary, gave a thrilling
account of his experience in his
work for men. He is now employed
in the construction camps along the
line of the P.G.T. Railway. The
Y.M.C.A. undertakes to provide for
the recreation, instruction and re-
ligious care of the men. They fur-
nish accommodation for reading,
writing, etc. Much attention was
given to home mission matters, the
chief address on this subject being
delivered by Rev. M. White. The
synod by a standing vote approved
the proposal to appoint Rev. W. M.
Rochester superintendent of mis-
sions for Alberta.

Rev. Mr. Baikie, Dr. Arthur of
Vegreville Hospital and Miss Jamieson
from Central India eloquently
urged the claims of the heathen
world to have the Gospel preached
to them.

Dr. Bryce gave an interesting ac-
count of the work of Manitoba Col-
lege and a statement was presented
from Westminster Hall, the new
college at Vancouver, to the effect
that the college is to hold a brilliant
session this summer and has secured
outstanding men like Dr. Denny and
Prof. George Adam Smith to deliver
courses of lectures.

Much of the work of the synod is
carried on by committees which,
through their chairmen, are as follows:
Foreign Missions, Rev. T. T.
Reikie.

Home Missions, Rev. M. White,
Finance, Rev. G. Hamilton.
Sunday Schools, Rev. A. D. Ar-
chibald.

Moral and Social Reform, Rev. J.
R. Munro.

Benevolence, Rev. J. H. Lang.
Church Life, Rev. J. C. Stewart.
Young People's Societies, Rev. C.
A. Myers.

Colleges, Rev. A. M. Gordon.
Evangelism, Rev. W. G. Brown.
Church Property, Judge Stewart.

Cattle Situation In Alberta

Mr. Matthews of Macleod Sizes Up the Conditions

The peculiar report of the Cattle
Breeders' Association meeting held
some months ago in Ottawa is just
to hand. One of the interesting
papers was read by Mr. Matthews of
Macleod on the "Future of the
Ranching in the Prairie Provinces."
Though the paper was read some
months ago it has not been published
before, and conditions have not
altered. Mr. Matthews in his paper
maintained that the future of the
western live stock industry meant the
success of the ranching business. As
an introduction to his paper he re-
ferred to the history of the range in
Alberta and in the west in general.

In concluding this portion of his
paper he says: "There is no known
range where beef cattle attain such a
degree of fatness as on the Western
Canada range. If the finished pro-
duct could be marketed with the ease
that it is raised, there could be little
to wish for from a cattleman's point
of view. But there is no disguising
the fact that our western steers have
been sent forward to a market for
which they are particularly ill adapted.
Wild and nervous as they naturally
must be, they are swept from the
range by a rush and a whirl,
jaunted into a shipping corral,
banged by the chute into the cattle
cars, and then for thousands of miles
they amuse themselves by getting rid
of the accumulated fat of the previous
summer. An average shrink of about
9 per cent. of their carcass weight is
the result of this little jaunt when
they finally arrive in Liverpool, plus
innumerable bumps and bruises, and
it is not to be wondered at if they do
not present a very enticing appear-
ance after they are butchered. There
is one sure way that a wild steer
will make a good traveller, and the
only way that I know of is as dressed
meat."

Before referring to the future of
the ranching industry, Mr. Matthews
points out that it is in a state of rapid
decline, "dying as decently and as
quickly as it is financially able to do."

"We are now within measurable
distance of the end, and it is only a
question of a short time under present
conditions when the western provinces
will be importing beef instead of
exporting it."

Mr. Matthews speaks of the policy
of the territorial government setting
apart a cattle range, something like
the sheep leases to-day. "This would
be treating the whole country as a
wise farmer his own holding; it would
have been mixed farming on a large
scale."

May Home Journal

The May issue of the Home Journal,
Toronto, gives abundant evidence of
the changes promised for the new
volume. "Dear Delightful Dulwich,"
by Katherine Hale, is breezy and in-
spiring. "Around the Hearth" is a
new department by Jennie Allen
Moore. "Domestic Science in West-
ern Canada," by Lillian K. Boynton,
is interestingly reminiscent, while
the article "Our Breakfast Beverage,"
by M. Gaskell Knechtel, gives in-
teresting information about coffee
production and use. The prizes for
the photo contest are announced in
this issue and afford an interesting
exhibition of amateur photographic art.
The Home Journal announces
for June an increase in size and a
four-colored cover with a four-page
insert in tint. It will be a "Quin-
quennial Number," illustrating the
forthcoming International Congress
of Women to be held at Toronto. A
full-page portrait of the Countess
Aberdeen and photos of the principal
delegates will be given. June will
also be the bridal number and will
afford many useful hints as to
wedding methods and customs.

The Problem of Irrigation

Spokane, Wash., May 5.—Sir
Thomas G. Shaughnessy, president
of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
writes from Montreal to R. Insinger,
chairman of the board of control of
the National Irrigation Congress, that
while it may not be possible for him
to attend the seventeenth sessions of
that organization in Spokane, August
9 to 14, the company will be repre-
sented. J. S. Dennis, assistant to
the second vice-president and super-
intendent of the company's irrigation
works, will be among the speakers,
taking as his subject "Irrigation in
Canada."

Sir Thomas expressed interest in
the problems of irrigation, drainage,
forestry, deep waterways, good roads
and home building to be discussed,
and regretted he may not be able to
be present during the sessions. He
intimated, however, that the congress
will not be disappointed in Mr. Dennis
as a representative, adding: "He has
more complete detailed information
about what we are doing and what we
contemplate doing than any one else."

Mr. Insinger announced that the
provinces of British Columbia, Al-
berta and Saskatchewan will send
large delegations, also that it is ex-
pected to have representatives from
Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New
Brunswick and Nova Scotia, add-
ing: "There is much interest in
irrigation in Western Canada, and I
know the people in the eastern pro-
vinces are vitally concerned in
forestry, waterways, reclamation
plans, good roads and home building.
The movement to settle the west-
ern province is evidence of this, and
we shall look for delegates from
those parts of the Dominion."

Yanko-Canadians

During the month of March 1850
cars of settlers' effects entered Canada
over the Soo line, while since January
1st to the knowledge of the immigra-
tion officers, settlers and their
families numbering 1,360 persons
have left the Pacific states bound for
Canada. Among them are no doubt
many Canadians who fifteen or
twenty years ago felt compelled by
adversity to leave the land of their
birth to seek homes under the Stars
and Stripes, but the great majority
are farmers who, though they have
done well in the United States,
realize that Canada offers greater
opportunities to people of their class
than any other country under the
sun. They have the advantage over
most European immigrants in that
as a rule they possess considerable
means, which not only aids directly
to the wealth of Canada but will
enable them more readily to take a
large part in the development of the
country.

E. B. Taintor, of the Stewart and
Mathews Co. Ltd., is prepared to
buy some good wild or partly im-
proved farm lands in the vicinity of
Taber.

Perhaps it would be impossible to
find a perfect man. Even if possible
it would be difficult. I saw, however,
recently a description of one, which
would appear to make a perfect man
possible after all, although most of
us would likely prefer to remain im-
perfect rather than come under the
definition of the article. The man
is defined in verse. It reads as fol-
lows:

There is a man who never drinks,
Nor smokes, nor chews, nor swears,
Who never gambles, never fights,
And shuns all sinful snarves.

He's paralytic!
There is a man who never does
A thing that is not right;
His wife can tell just where he is
At morning, noon and night—
He's dead!

WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF

Five deaths have occurred in
New York from tuberculosis.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the world-
famous missionary, is dead.

Capt. Carlisle D. Graham, who
has made the perilous trip through
Niagara Falls five times—four times
in a barrel.—is dead.

The anti-syndicalist movement in
France is receiving the support of
Premier Clemenceau.

"Canada will have to conserve
her forests," said Sir William Van
Horne to a press representative in
London (Eng.) Tuesday.

A Washington telegram states
that Mr. Walter Wellman will this
summer renew his efforts to reach
the North Pole by means of a dirig-
ible airship.

The New York strike of 1,500
bakers continues apparently without
hope of settlement. The strike,
however, has not up to the present
affected the city's bread supply.

On Wednesday fire completely
wiped out the little town of Westly,
near Nelson, B.C., only two buildings
being left. The cause of the out-
break was supposed to have been a
refuse heap.

Severe losses have been sustained
by prairie fires in the Regina dis-
trict last Wednesday. Among the
greatest sufferers were McNally Bros.,
who lost all their buildings, feed,
seed and hay.

The London Times says that the
English flying machine is better than
the American machine. It is also
said by experts that from the point
of efficiency and ease of control the
Wright machine has been outdone.

The town of Kingston, Ontario,
has been aroused by some unknown
person distributing sandwiches
charged with Paris green to destroy
dogs. There was some poison in
each sandwich to kill three children.

An open verdict has been returned
in the Kincaid case as the evidence
adduced at the inquest throws abso-
lutely no light on the subject.
The only witness called was Jack Baum,
who stood loyally by the girl who
had jilted him.

Western coal operators may have
another meeting to discuss the strike
problem. Many have arrived in
Fermie district with the stand taken
by the international board
officials. It is not yet decided, how-
ever, when the meeting is to be held.

Two hundred thousand men are
now on strike at Buenos Ayres for a
48 hours' working week. There was
a collision at the May Day celebra-
tions whereby a large number of
persons were either killed or
wounded. The police have made
600 arrests.

Trouble is expected to arise out of
the race question in South Africa.
The crisis of the whole thing, it is
thought, largely depends upon
whether the demands of Hofmeyr
will be acceded to, which will place
the British voter in a permanently
inferior position to the Dutch voter.

"Rats are everywhere" in the
town of Emerson, Minn.—not the
classic "pinks," but the everyday
garden variety—that gnaw by day
and bite by night. But the anti-rat
campaigners have been much in evi-
dence this week. Mr. Batchelor
heads the list with 300 members of
the gnawing fraternity and gives him
the lead in the contest which is now
being waged against these destructive
pests.

By the Way

A correspondent writes strongly
on the evils of private gossip. It is
perhaps not generally recognized that
the label which appears in a news-
paper is the least dangerous of all
attacks upon private character. The
blow is delivered in the open; the
person struck may strike back; may
vindictive himself in the courts, but
a story circulated through private
gossip may travel and gather strength
and venom for years without the vic-
tim being made aware of the mis-
chief. He may find friends growing
cold without suspecting the cause.
—Toronto Star.

Yes, you are pretty certainly find
things in the paper you don't care
for and some things that don't exactly
suit you. It is to be expected that
you will and it makes no difference
what paper is referred to. If the
paper was got out solely and exclu-
sively for you it might be arranged
differently, but it is got out for the
other several hundred as well. Do
with newspapers as you would with
the dinner course at the hotel—take
what you want and pass up what
you don't care for. It was set out
for the other fellow, not all for you.

D. Blakely, publisher of Canadian
Farm Implements, Winnipeg, the
only trade paper published in the
interests of the implement dealers of
Western Canada, speaking on ad-
vertising says: "That advertising,
is something essential to the success
of modern commercialism, has been
specially learned by any man who
takes the trouble to investigate. I
personally believe that the pages of
a local paper is the most effective
and at the same time the most eco-
nomical means of advertising for the
dealer resident in the town or village
where a paper is printed. Let me say
that the local paper should have the
staunch support of every dealer and
merchant of the town from which it
is published, regardless of whether
the editor is a 'good fellow' or
whether or not his political views
are right. You must realize like
your own, the newspaper man's busi-
ness is a local enterprise tending to-
wards the upbuilding of the social
life and commercial interest of your
community, and consequently every-
thing that you can do to encourage
its growth and development is profit-
able, while at the same time if you
are using space it brings your good
prominently to the attention of the
readers from whom you are expect-
ing business."

Work on the Panama Canal is re-
ported to be progressing nicely.

A million dollars' worth of gold
bars were shipped from New York to
Paris on the 4th.

The Very Rev. John Lang, chan-
cellor and principal Aberdeen Uni-
versity died in Portland at the age of
79.

A round-up "blind pigs" has been
made in Edmonton district by H. B.
Reid of the license branch with the
result that 15 convictions were ob-
tained and over \$1000 in fines paid.

A record in the transmission of
wireless telegraphic messages was
made on Tuesday between Chicago
and New York. The despatch was
sent from the roof of one of the big
New York hotels and received in
Chicago at the Auditorium Annex.

Mrs. Bernard Rister of Hartford,
Conn., was driven insane on Tuesday
by the sight of a memorial card of
her daughter and best friend, E. Emory
of Boston, who had called to deliver
the cards, over the head with an axe
and then took her own life by shoot-
ing herself.

Mrs. Bert Meddaugh, a bride of 6
weeks, while fording Catskill Creek
near Aora, N.Y., on Tuesday along
with her husband, was drowned when
about midway owing to the horse
rearing. A strong current was flow-
ing at the time and she was quickly
carried beyond reach.

Notice to Creditors

the matter of the Reliance Trading Co., Ltd., insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named insolvent, Reliance Trading Co., Ltd., of Taber, Alberta, carrying on business as a Lumber and Implement business at Taber, Alberta, has made an assignment of its estate to me for the general benefit of its creditors under the Companies' Winding-up Ordinance, 1903. All persons claiming to be entitled to rank on the estate must file their claims with me on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1909, after which date I will proceed to distribute the assets thereof, having regard to those claims only of which I shall then have had notice.

CHARLES LEONARD, Trustee.
Drawer E, Taber, Alberta.
April 30th, 1909.



THE LIQUOR LICENSE ORDINANCE

Application for Transfer of Hotel License

Application has been made by Fred J. Herscher for consent to the transfer to himself of the license granted by the Police Board of Taber, Alberta, in respect to the Palace Hotel, situate on lots 36, 37 and 38, block 1, Taber, Alberta.

It is necessary that this application will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at a meeting to be held at Lethbridge on Monday, May 31st, 1909, at which time.

Dated at Lethbridge this 30th day of April, 1909.

S. B. WOODS, Deputy-Commissioner General.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909.

LOCALS

Seed potatoes for sale at J. F. Robinson's. Bountiful. 6-1f

Good general servant wanted.—Apply Mrs. W. W. Douglas. 10-1f

Three-roomed cottage to let south of the track. Key at Westlake's. 8-1f

Peter Hammer went to Raymond on Sunday night on business connected with land transfer.

H. G. Myers succeeds Mr. R. P. Wallace as barkeeper, etc., in this town. We wish him success.

We must have more listed land to supply the big increase in our business. The Hammer-Land Co., Taber, Alta. 12-1f

Mr. Brewin came in from Purple Springs on Saturday, where he has been doing homestead duties. He has broken about 80 acres.

See D. W. Coulter, field salesman, Atlantic-Pacific Land Syndicate, at Union Hotel, Taber, if interested in buying or selling land, wholesale or retail. 3-1f

FOR SALE.—500 acres of first-class land within eight miles of Taber. Price \$11.00 per acre, small cash payments, easy terms. Apply Free Press Office, Taber. 11-2f

FOR SALE.—20 South African Land Grants on one to three years' time secured by mortgage on real estate. P. Whimsier, Portage la Prairie, Man. 11-4f

FOR SALE.—126 Acres, Section 10, Township 11, Range 15, on Crop Payment Plan, at \$15 per acre with \$1 per acre cash; balance payable by half crop each year. W. R. Dobbin, Lethbridge, Alberta. 51-1f

Fred Herscher has made application to have the license of the Palace Hotel Co. Ltd. transferred to himself. The transfer will be heard at the meeting of the License Commissioners to be held at Lethbridge on the 31st inst.

Mr. A. Carley of Millbank, S.D., local agent there for the Hammer Land Co. of Taber, brought to this district last week Mr. S. W. Dale of Rochester, Minn., with the result that two important land deals were closed. It is the first trip Mr. Carley has made to this district and he is said to have been so pleased with the prospects of the country hereabouts that he intends returning very shortly with more landseekers.

Notice to the Public

The undersigned, builders and contractors are prepared to furnish plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds and sizes. Address them at the Taber Hotel.

McKellar & Wildman

Builders and Contractors

We have the lowest prices on choice farms. Others follow: The Hammer Land Co., Taber, Alta. 12-1f

Two acre lots for sale opposite the Grand Stand. Snap to catch purchaser. Apply Free Press Office. 4-1f

For sale, one business lot on Main Street near Taber Hotel for \$1,400. Apply Y. Chow, P.O. Box 95, Lethbridge. 10-4f

The Alberta Musical Competition Festival was held at Edmonton on Tuesday and Wednesday and was a great success.

WANTED.—A Half Section or more near Taber, on half-croft payments. Owners only apply Imperial Development Company, Ltd., Box 1740, Lethbridge. 47-1f

Wanted, 20 breaking outfits to start work at once. Will pay a liberal price for each. Reply to The O. W. Kern Co., Lethbridge, Alta. 10-3f

Ten will be served at Mrs. Truswell's from 3 to 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, May 13th, under the auspices of the Guild of St. Theodore's Church. All are invited. Tea and cake, 15c. 12-1f

Strayed, on township 7, range 16, section 50, one sorrel horse, weight about 750 to 800 lbs.; branded on left ear split in half. Owner can leave same on paying expenses. Joe Garlick, Chin. Collee. 12-3f

FOR SALE BY OWNER.—North half section 33, township 9, range 15, west 4th line. First-class land 24 miles from station and coal mine. Any reasonable offer considered. Apply Peter Warren, New Westminster. 2-1f

News is commencing to reach Claresholm from the ranches, showing that the big storm which struck Alberta this week wrought havoc on the ranches. The older cattle came through all right, but scores of young heifers in calf succumbed. Mr. Gordon, of Winnipeg, is there and says the loss is heavy.

An editor or a reporter for a newspaper can in his rounds stop and ask a hundred men, "What is the news?" and ninety out of a hundred will reply: "Nothing special," and yet fifty out of that number know something that if not found in the next paper will grieve or annoy them greatly. They are very reticent about giving news, but eager to get it.

An important meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening. There were present Mayor Douglas, Councillors Beck, Wood and Haynes. A large delegation of citizens were present and presented a petition to the Council praying for a site for post office. It was decided to grant the petition.

A by-law for the purpose of raising \$50,000 for water system was read for the first time. A resolution of condolence was passed to Alexander Campbell on the death of his little daughter.

A large and influential delegation of Manitoba business men, passed through Taber on Monday on their way further west. The object of the delegation is to advertise the holding of an international exposition in Winnipeg in 1912. Among those who were on board the special were representatives of the railways, banking circles, wholesale jobbing and shipping interests, the law, medicine, press and clergy. The delegation purpose calling at the principal cities and towns for the purpose of consulting the business men of the different places upon the best methods to pursue in order to make the Canadian Exposition a success.

Taber Opera House

TWO NIGHTS, Commencing MONDAY, May 10th & 11th The Bradford Brothers present MISS JEANE RUSSELL and her excellent Company of 15 people appearing in the latest New York and London successes.

MONDAY NIGHT, the Greatest of all Comedies—**'Charley's Aunt'**

Change of bill Tuesday. Refined Vaudeville between Acts. This excellent Company enjoys the reputation of having the record of the longest engagements in Vancouver and the coast cities.

Popular Prices, 75c., 50c., 25c. Sale box on at the Drug Store.

The license inspector was in town Tuesday.

Mr. D. Fraser left Monday night for Vancouver.

S. J. Shepherd, of the law firm of Simmons & Shepherd, was in town Thursday.

R. C. Moe was in Lethbridge on Saturday last attending as a witness at the Supreme Court.

Notice the sale of farm and driving horses, implements, buggies, etc., advertised in another column by the Southern Alberta Land Co.

The sympathies of the entire community are with Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Campbell and family in their hour of bereavement consequent on the death of their little daughter, Kathleen. After a protracted illness of almost a month, and despite the best efforts of medical skill and nursing, the little saint passed away on the morning of Saturday, May the first. Those who knew the little girl, whose gentle and altogether lovable disposition made her while still so young many friends, will appreciate the break her loss will make in the happy family circle from which she has been taken. At such a time words seem vain and the best we can do is to tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents.

A local case of considerable interest took place on Thursday before W. A. Angus, J. C., at the County Court.

Princess Henry of Battenberg, has written several historical plays. The Queen of Portugal devotes her attention entirely to writing novels. Among others of importance who have contributed "copy" is the Emperor of Japan as a poet; Prince Victor Napoleon writes historical memoirs; and the Archduke Ludwig of Austria has written books on travel and exploration.

No Great Punishment. Jared Wilkins possessed no education and was even unable to read. Harold, his grandson of seven years, learned of this for the first time when he asked him to read a story in his new book.

"Can't you read?" he asked in surprise.

"No, sonny."

"Why can't you, grandpa?"

"Because," the old gentleman replied impressively, "I was a bad boy and wouldn't go to school."

"Were you a real bad boy?"

"Very bad."

"And now you can't read?"

"Not a word."

"Well," said the youngster thoughtfully, "it seems to me you got off pretty easy."

King's Counsel. King's counsel differ from all other English lawyers. King's counsel are appointed by patent from the crown, on application from the lord chancellor, and can act as judges of assize when named in the commission. They have in many ways precedences over other lawyers and rank among themselves according to seniority. The robes of king's counsel are of silk instead of stuff like those of ordinary barristers. It is the established rule of the profession that no king's counsel shall conduct any case without the employment of a junior counsel.

Kaoilin. The name Kaoilin is said to be derived from a hill near Kingthichin in China, called Kaoilin, where the clay was found in considerable quantities. The Kaoilin earth was first sent to Europe by a Jesuit missionary of Kingthichin about 1760. A similar clay was soon afterward found near Schneeburg, Germany, and used in the manufacture of porcelain, thus laying the foundation of the famous Dresden ware. Kaoilin is found in Nebraska and in some of the eastern states.

Prepared For the Worst. Aunt Malinda, who was favored with a visit from her favorite nephew, told the youngster to soak his feet in a tub of salt water if he wanted to toughen them. She knew he loved to go barefoot. He soaked his hands too.

Then, after thinking about it for a few moments, he said to himself: "It's pretty near time for me to get a job done. Tomorrow I'm going to do it."

Lethbridge, May 3.—Cyril Virtue, the four-year-old son of W. R. Virtue, a contractor, died last night after a twelve hours' illness. It looks like poisoning. He had eaten candy the evening before and the illness was the promising poisoning. No inquest has been ordered yet.

IT'S ALL ON JUSTICE.

Some One Had to Suffer to Satisfy the Judge's Conscience.

As a burglar was trying to break into a house of a citizen of an original city the framework of the second story window to which he clung gave way and he fell and broke his leg. Limping before the justice the next day, he indignantly demanded that the owner of the house be punished.

"You shall have justice," said the judge.

The owner, being summoned, claimed that the accident was due to the poor workmanship and that the carpenter, not he, was to blame.

"That sounds reasonable," said the judge. "Let the carpenter be called."

The carpenter admitted that the window was defective. "But how could I do better," said he, "when the mason work was out of plumb?"

"To be sure," replied the judge, and he sent for the mason.

The mason could not deny that the window was crooked. He explained that while he was placing it in position his attention was distracted from his work by a pretty girl in a blue tunic who passed on the other side of the street.

"Then you are blameless," said the judge, and the girl was sent for.

"I am not," said she, "that I am pretty, but that's not my fault, and if the blue tunic attracted the mason's attention the dyer, not I, is responsible."

"That's good logic," said the judge. "Let the dyer be called."

The dyer came and pleaded guilty. "Take the wretch," said the judge to the third, "and hang him from his own neck."

The people applauded this wise sentence and hurried off to carry it out. Soon they returned and reported that the dyer was too tall to be hanged at a short door and hang him instead," said the judge, with a frown. "Let justice be done at any cost."

ROYAL AUTHORS. Many European Monarchs Have Written Books of All Sorts.

It is a noteworthy fact that many members of the reigning houses of Europe cannot resist the fascination of writing books and strive to have their names inscribed on the roll of fame as literateurs. In many cases, however, with the exception that the books have been penned by a royal hand, they have no other feature to recommend them. But on the other hand, many could write books with ability on any subject. The Queen of Roumania, who writes under the pen-name of Carmen Sylva, the most prolific of royal writers, is a poet, dramatist, novelist and magazine writer. The King of Italy writes books solely on the subject of numismatics, and his wife is noted as a poet. The German Emperor has distinguished himself as a dramatist and poet, but his daughter, the Crown Princess, is a magazine writer. The Queen of Spain also wrote a drama.

Princess Henry of Battenberg, has written several historical plays. The Queen of Portugal devotes her attention entirely to writing novels. Among others of importance who have contributed "copy" is the Emperor of Japan as a poet; Prince Victor Napoleon writes historical memoirs; and the Archduke Ludwig of Austria has written books on travel and exploration.

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John Deere Plow Co.

Walking Plows
Sulky Plows
Gang Plows
Engine Gangs

None Better
— 'Nuff Said
WE'VE GOT 'EM

Reliance Trading Co., Ltd.

C. LEONARD, Manager

FOR SALE,
15 Head good FARM and
DRIVING HORSES

Also Stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND RUGGIES, FARM IMPLEMENTS (ALL NEW)

Everything to be Closed Out at Cost!

See SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND CO.

TWO DOORS EAST OF UNION HOTEL

Free Press Printing Co.

— Limited —

JOB PRINTING

POSTERS ENVELOPES

REPORTS INVITATIONS

SALE BILLS MENUS

In fact, all kinds of Printing

From a Visiting Card to a Poster

Free Press Office

The Partners

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.

Among the applicants answering the advertisement of Klein & Klippert for a stenographer was Miss Rose Williams of a suburban village. Both partners were old bachelors, and when the advertisement was inserted Klein said to Klippert:

"There will probably be a hundred girls come tomorrow, and as I know more about human nature than you do I will see them and pick out the one we want."

"But as I know more about stenography than you do it should be left to me," was the reply of the partner.

They wrangled over the matter for ten minutes and then agreed that both should receive and question the applicants. When Miss Rose entered the office each partner said to himself that she would do, no matter whether she knew anything about stenography or not. Each tried to impress upon her mind the fact that he was fatherly and kind hearted and wished to run an orphan asylum. Klein wanted to offer her \$20 a week, and Klippert offered her \$30, but they finally settled on \$15 to start with. This was \$5 more than they had intended paying, and the bookkeeper wondered if the well known economy of the establishment was to fly out of the window. When the terms had been settled and the applicant had departed, to reappear on the morrow, Klein hatched about his clerk for a couple of minutes and then said:

"As my room is rather the largest and lightest, I am willing to make a place for the young lady. Did you notice the lines of sorrow around her young mouth? I shall speak very gently to her."

"There is a thin, light space in my room for the young lady," replied Klippert, "and I will take her in there."



"SHE WILL EXCEPT ME TO INVITE HER TO GO TO LUNCH."

There is a sad look about her eyes, as if she had some great grief, and I shall not expect her to do much work."

They disputed for half an hour over the point, and next day Miss Rose was given the hall between the office rooms of the partners. It was a gloomy, contracted space, but she made no complaint. Each partner had made excuses to address her half a dozen times when it came half past 11 o'clock. Then Klein passed into the room of the other and said:

"You seem to have lots of business with the new girl this morning. If you are not more careful she will become afraid of you."

"It was going to say the same thing to you," was the prompt reply. "I have simply been treating her in a fatherly way. I think she has lost her natural father, and that's the reason she looks so sorrowful."

"But she will expect me to invite her out to lunch, I am the senior partner, you know."

"But I was intending to do that yesterday myself. It belongs to the junior partner."

"But I contend that it would look forward in you. Remember, she is a very timid girl."

"I shall be gentlemanly itself. You with your brusque way would certainly frighten her."

"They went out into the street to argue the matter out, and it took so long to do it that Miss Rose had gone to her lunch when they returned to find her to go with them. The partners felt that the other was to blame, and at half past 1 o'clock, in order to get even with Klippert, Klein called the stenographer into his room and dictated a letter and then said:

"Miss Williams, your work has proved so satisfactory that your salary is raised to \$15 per week."

She expressed her thanks and backed out, but scarcely had five minutes passed when Klippert called her in and said if she was satisfied with her salary and to add before she could reply:

"You take hold of the work so well I shall make you my salary \$20 a week. If you are in sorrow and trouble don't hesitate to ask my advice. It is \$20 a week and advice. My partner is so busy that you hadn't better ask him anything except as to strict business."

Klein had been in the habit of leaving the store every afternoon at half past 5. On that occasion he left about 5.15, and Klippert and the employees left at half past 5. Klippert entered after the new stenographer to see what car she took. He had just ascertained when he encountered his partner. They eyed each other suspiciously for a minute and then said:

"Each had a ready excuse on his tongue. Next morning at the store the senior partner called the junior partner into his room and gravely said:

"Mr. Klippert, I should be grieved to know that you were following Miss Williams to the car, but the more I think of it the more suspicious your conduct appears."

"But what were you doing there?" was promptly asked.

"Business unconnected with the store called me to the spot."

"Same here."

"Um!"

"I would suggest that neither of us take the young lady to lunch. She might misconstrue our action."

"Just what I was about to suggest. We will go out together, as heretofore."

But things rankled in the mind of the senior partner. As a matter of fact, he had gone to the car half an hour ahead of his partner. The junior partner had come upon him and wronged him in thought. He did the only thing he could think of to get even. He dictated Miss Rose in and raised her salary to \$22 a week.

The junior partner was not at all satisfied with the situation. He had followed the senior partner out and tried to see that the bookkeeper, who was known to be a masochist, didn't do the same. There he had met his partner and been looked at distrustfully. In wronging him the partner wronged Miss Rose, and he called her in and dictated her salary to \$25 per week.

"I am pleased to say that our work was never so well done before, and I wish to inform you that your salary has been raised to \$25 per week."

Miss Williams came to her place on a Wednesday. On Saturday afternoon there was a half holiday. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Klippert in the village where the stenographer lived. Each was muttering about when he met the other. They came to a dead stop and stared and scowled. Each wanted to ask the other what he was doing there, but he didn't ask. Klein finally took Klippert by the arm and walked him to the car, and when both were seated and headed for the city he said:

"You bet!"

"You don't need a stenographer."

"We can save that \$25 per week."

"Every cent of it."

"And we will do it."

"We will."

And on Monday morning Miss Williams received a letter from the firm that owing to her inexperience her services would no longer be required.

Lucinda's Dreadful Dream.

"I've had some of the dreams in my life," said Lucinda, "but never any half so dreadful as one I had last night. I shall be miserable till I know whether it's coming true."

Of course everybody wanted to know what the dreadful dream was, and Lucinda continued:

"Why, I dreamed my coat was ruined. Chorus of commiserating groans at this."

It seems that Lucinda has lately bought a new suit, and the coat didn't fit her exactly, and so she took it back to have it fitted, and it isn't to come back until next Wednesday. Last night she dreamed that it had come home and that it was worse than she was before. She began to fall and so have known right away that everything was all right, but as it is she's got to wait till next Wednesday to know if that dreadful dream is coming true.—New York Sun.

Money in China and Egypt.

Coins were made in China so long ago, it is said, as the year 2250 B. C., but they could not have been there until the time when the Chinese had the shape, such as were all the earliest money. In Egypt, the cradle of civilization and commerce, strange to say, there was no coinage until the Greeks, silver and gold were used, as elsewhere, to indicate value, but they were manufactured into lumps, shaped like the animal heads of the Egyptians, and the ancient Greek money of ten centuries ago. It appears almost incredible that the Egyptians had no coins, but the pyramids and erected such magnificent temples should have been entirely ignorant of coins. Yet it is certain from the statements of Herodotus that such was the case. The first coinage of money in Egypt was not struck to assist the Egyptians themselves in their commercial dealings, but rather, because the foreign merchants with whom they traded, the Greeks and the Phoenicians, demanded some medium which would have the guarantee of its value apparent on it and which would circulate for that value.

QUEER DEFINITIONS.

An Early Eighteenth Century Interpretation of Hard Words.

Bailey's Universal Etymological Dictionary, with the subtitle, "An Interpretation of Hard Words," was first published in London in 1721. Most of its definitions are eccentric, and some of them ludicrously so. Here are specimens picked at random:

Man—A creature endowed with reason. Thunder—A noise known by persons not deaf.

Lightning—A meteor.

A Halibut—A meteor of divers colors.

Weapon—Salve—a word of ointment which is said to cure a wound by being applied to the sword or other weapon that made the wound.

Ballroom—A football; also a great hall with noblemen and princes used to play.

Cow—A beast well known.

Milk—A food well known.

Elephant—The biggest, strongest and most intelligent of all four footed beasts.

Medlar—A fruit which is grateful to the stomach, but is not ripe till it be rotten.

Show—A meteor well known in northern and southerly climates, especially beyond the tropics.

Mouth—Part of the body of a living creature.

Eye—An instrument of death.

HELPED THE BOYS.

A Letter That Aroused King Christian of Denmark.

King Christian of Denmark once found in his morning mail a letter which moved him more than did most matters of state. The letter was in a Danish hand and read as follows:

Dear King—We are four boys at Flakkebjerg school, and the master wishes to have a fire. If he doesn't stop there he will be a fire.

The master of the teacher being given, the king ordered him to report at once to the minister of justice, while he took the next train for Flakkebjerg and examined the case in the teacher's absence. The children, unawed by the presence of the cruel teacher, told their grievances to the kindly old king, who promised immediate relief, closed the school for the day and ordered that the boys be treated to chocolate and cakes at his expense. "To remember him by."

But he did more than that. On returning to Copenhagen he dismissed the cruel teacher without pension, at the same time giving a general warning to all teachers to be chary of corporal punishment. "If boys cannot be trained without cruel beatings," this wise king said, "then there must be something the matter with those who train them. The coming generation must not be made ruffians by ruffian teachers."

Isle of Wight.

The tale of Wight inhabitants are not alone in speaking of "going to England" when they leave their own fragment of the kingdom. A patriotic Cornishman also "goes to England" when he crosses the Tamar. Similarly inhabitants of the Balkan peninsula talk of "going to Europe" when they leave their own corner of the continent—in curious contrast with the people of our own land. We regard ourselves as both of "this" and "that" and accordingly it is only "the continent" that we visit. The record in the splendid isolation line is probably held by the inhabitants of the Cornish, the Clyde, who prayed for a blessing upon "the inhabitants of Great and Little Cornish and the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland."

The Torre delle Famine, or Tower of Famine, was noted for its gruesome history. It once stood in Pisa, Italy, and was a tower of bones. Count Ugolino della Gherardesca, whose name is immortalized, was the head of the Guelphs, and because of his tyranny and accredited attempts to place his country in bondage was antagonized and finally conquered by the chief of the Ghibellines, who imprisoned him, with his two sons and two grandsons, in this tower, the slow method of starvation being employed in the manner of their death. The door of the tower was locked and the keys thrown into the Arno.

The Holy City.

Medina, the holy city, triumphed long ago over all the rivals in various parts of the world which bore the same name. It was a place simply called Medina. Notable among them were the old capital of Malta and Medina Beldina in Spain. The Arabian city was originally known as Yathrib, but over its later name, El-Medina (the city) or Medinat Rasul Allah (the city of the apostle of God), to the Koran. To a good Mohammedan there is only one city "with a big C."

Inside and Outside.

The following report was sent by a subordinate inspector to his chief in the telephone service. It concerned a fellow who was very conceited.

"Found wire with no outside outside. Put inside wire outside and outside inside. Need more outside for inside."

Learning.

Wear your learning like a watch, in a private pocket, and do not put it out daily when it is merely to show that you have one. If you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it, but do not proclaim it hourly or unasked, like the watchman.

The woodpecker is never without a jewel.—Italian Proverb.

VOLCANOES.

They Are Not Burning Mountains as We Understand That Term.

"What are volcanoes?"

Most of the dictionaries would immediately have an answer of some sort to the question above, for have they not a lively remembrance of having learned that schoolbooks that "a volcano is a burning mountain, from the summit of which are sent out smoke and flames?" This popular fancy has been exploded by modern science, and work is to explode popular fancies.

In the first place, volcanoes are not necessarily mountainous. In reality they are just the reverse—that is, holes in the earth's crust. Out of these are thrown the materials which, accumulating from the clouds of steam above, form the mountains which we popularly call volcanoes.

These, then, the result and not the cause of the action. Neither are they the cause of the action, and the term. There is no combustion nor any action we might reasonably call "burning."

The action need not necessarily take place at the summit, for eruptions are just as frequent at the sides or even at the base of the mountain. It is nothing more or less than the clouds of condensing steam which are formed on every occasion when an eruption occurs.

Lastly, the "flames," so called, are merely the reflection of the mass of molten rock and material inside the crater, and it burns above, thus appearing as a glowing light.

The friction, too, set up by the motion of the material, and the electricity, and hence the lightning discharges which add to the illuminating effect.—Pearson's Magazine.

VOTED WITHOUT BALLOTS.

An Election Day at Charlottesville, Va., in 1864.

At Charlottesville, Va., the seat of Albemarle county, according to Miss Mary Johnston's chronicle of "Lewis Rind," they were voting for a member of congress in 1864. It was the fourth Wednesday in April. The year was 1864.

"Under the locust trees to the right of the open gate were seated long tables and on them three mighty punch bowls, flanked by drinking cups and brimming with beer, and the servants of venerable appearance and stately manner. Here good Federalists refreshed themselves."

To the left of the gate, upon the trampled grass beneath a mulberry tree, were seated the seceders. Here good Democrats refreshed themselves. The sunny street was filled with horsemen, on either side of the broad path between the trees, the turf on either hand and the courteous steps were crowded with riotous vulgar and the vulgar.

Within the courtyard the sheriff presided. Conspicuous at the two candidates. There were no ballots, but the voters were known by their choice by living voice.

"I vote, sir," cried the colonel, "for Mr. Ludwell Cary, for a gentleman who has done more for his country than any other man here."

The Money Germ.

The Baltimore Sun comes out with a warning that probably few will heed. It says "Don't let money germs bite you," and adds that a man who has taken the trouble to count 'em says that 124,000 bacteria roost upon every dollar bill. It adds that the currency has been circulating freely for a year or so. So if you have \$50 in your pocket you are probably carrying about 6,200,000 germs. "Yet," says the Sun, "there are men brave enough to face this terrible risk just for the sake of having a dollar bill in their pocket."

Garibaldi's Simplicity of Character.

An instance of Garibaldi's modesty and simplicity of character is afforded by the following letter, written to his wife at Caprera the day after the battle of Diogeni:

Dear Francesca—Yesterday the Italian volunteers fought the whole day against the Prussians, the best soldiers in the world. We were the victors. The weather was very cold, and it is snowing. I dare say that you are all suffering from the cold. I have sent you some of the cows and see that they do not suffer from the cold. Tell the children, Giuse and Manlio, that I am thinking of you and of the beautiful town, which on my return I shall get for you.

Ingenious Ponies.

A rather curious habit has been developed by Mexican ponies in connection with the cactus thorns. When these creatures are thirsty it is said that before attempting to put their heads down to the water they will first of all stand and kick at the cactus with their heads. By this means the thorns are broken and the leathery skin beneath so that the ponies can drink their fill of the cool juice without injury.—Strand Magazine.

They Were Not Encouraged.

"I don't see that you young men don't propose."

"I think, pa, that the chances of his doing it would be as good as gone if you wouldn't leave your boxing gloves around where he can see them."—Baltimore Magazine.

Of course everybody likes and respects self made men. It is a great deal better to be made in that way than not to be made at all.—O. W. Holmes.

A LIVE COAL TRICK.

Teaches Natural Law, Yet Has All the Appearance of Magic.

No one would suppose that it is possible to drop a glowing coal on a piece of linen or cotton without burning the cloth, but that such can be done is easy for any one to prove, and at the same time the experiment teaches an important natural law. Every child knows that the telephone and telegraph wires are made of copper because that metal is a good conductor of heat and electricity, which is only another form of heat. If a poker is heated in the fire you pick up a cloth to hold the other end, although it has not been in the fire, because experience has taught you that the heat is conducted through the metal from the fire to the other end.

This experiment with the flaming coal is based upon this principle and the additional one that linen and cotton are poor conductors of heat. Take a globe of copper and draw a piece of cloth tightly over it so that there is not a wrinkle at the top. If the linen or cotton is closely woven the cloth is all the more certain. Then, holding the cloth tightly in place, you can safely put a glowing coal on top of the cloth, and, while it burns, the cloth will not even be scorched.

The reason is that the great conductivity of the copper draws the heat of the burning coal and carries it to the globe. It is a good trick, but it is not a magic trick. It is a natural law.

Do not make this experiment with a good handkerchief first, for if the cloth is not tight drawn it may burn, but take some worthless piece of linen or muslin, and after you are certain of your experience you can astonish your friends who do not know the secret.

DEADLY POISONS.

One Whiff of Pure Prussic Acid is Sufficient to Kill.

The discoverer of prussic acid was instantly killed by inhaling one whiff of the gas. Prussic acid is never sold as pure. The smell of it is always faint. It kills not in three minutes or half an hour, but the instant it enters the lungs as a gas. The mixture ordinarily sold as prussic acid is 98 parts water to two parts of the drug. Even in this it is very deadly. A 20 per cent mixture of the acid would kill nearly as quickly as if pure.

Atropine, though it has no harmful effect so long as it is used in small quantities, is very deadly. It is a powerful poison, and the end of a moment's exposure would instantly cause death.

Cyanide of potassium has a pleasant smell, and is very deadly. It is a small quantity swallowed kills at once. Pure ammonia if inhaled would cause death almost as quickly as prussic acid.

When a carboy of nitric acid is broken some one has to suffer. It will burn every thing it touches, and it will destroy whatever it touches. Such an accident once happened in an acid factory. Every one ran away, leaving the broken carboy standing there.

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ODE TO SURGEONS.

They Were Exempt From Jury Duty in Capital Cases.

IN A GLASS WITH BUTCHERS

Thought to Be Too Bloodthirsty to Calmly Pass on the Taking of Human Life.

Operations and Acts as Doctors.

When Great Britain's statute book was still in the Draconian state from which it was redeemed by Sir Samuel Romilly and the penalty of death was indicated for the most trivial offences, surgeons were exempted from serving on juries in capital cases.

It must not be supposed, however, that this was because their profession was believed to make them too humane for such work as was then imposed on jurymen. We are sorry to say that this is the reason. They were exempted on the same ground as butchers, whose occupation, it was thought, tended to make them too bloodthirsty.

This could not perhaps surprise us, since two or three centuries ago executioners not infrequently performed surgical operations. This is a fact which has been particularly the case in Denmark. At any rate, we have more knowledge on this point in regard to the history of the jury than we have in Denmark.

In Janus some time ago Dr. K. Carpe of Copenhagen published a number of documents bearing on the subject. The most ancient of these is dated July 24, 1570, and is a license issued by Frederick II. to Anders Prelund, executioner of Copenhagen, granting him the right to be heard on the wounds. He was expressly forbidden to meddle with recent wounds. In 1609 it is recorded in the municipal council's operations. This is a fact which has been particularly the case in Denmark. At any rate, we have more knowledge on this point in regard to the history of the jury than we have in Denmark.

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